

LEARN ONE THING
EVERY DAY

FEBRUARY 15 1919

SERIAL NO. 173



THE MENTOR

ENGLAND UNDER
WAR CONDITIONS

By E. M. NEWMAN
Lecturer and Traveler

DEPARTMENT OF
TRAVEL

VOLUME 7
NUMBER 1

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Women That Saved England



THERE were six million of them in all—most of whom were engaged in whole-time work that, in one way or another, was directly concerned in the war and essential to it. Others were engaged in work formerly performed by men, in order to release the men for the army. In the course of three years 621,000 women were added to the payrolls of England's munition factories alone. It is impressive now to review the activities of England and see how they met this great critical emergency in her history. Figures compiled show the number of women engaged in various trades and occupations as follows:

Metal, chemical, and textile.....	2,708,000
Admiralty, dockyards, ordnance, etc.....	210,000
Finance, banking, commerce.....	946,000
Transport, including trams.....	111,000
Local authorities' service.....	231,000
Agriculture (not including 1918 recruits).....	74,000
Hospitals.....	64,000
Civil Service (including Post Office).....	190,000
Hotels, inns, theaters, etc.....	207,000

In addition, nearly 200,000 women have been employed in a service of a military nature, such as the Queen Mary's Auxiliary Corps, and the Women's Naval Service.

"Our Amazons," a great English journalist writes, "have saved us. We could not have continued the struggle without their help. They not only enabled millions of men to be enrolled in the army; they doubled and trebled the national output of munitions of war.

"Behind the pretty girls in attractive uniforms, who have been doing most useful work, there have been millions of women toiling in the sweat of their brows from morning to night at work either so hard that it was thought before 1914 no woman could perform it, or so dangerous that no man ever dreamed of asking a woman to do it.

"The spirit in which these women came forward to take the place of men is beyond praise. They have been a steadying influence in trade disputes. They have shown the utmost courage in moments of danger or panic. Many of them have been doing either exceedingly hard work or extremely monotonous work. Their physical endurance has equaled their powers of nervous resistance to fatigue. Their morality has been superior to that of men."

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ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

By E. M. NEWMAN, *Lecturer and Traveler*

MENTOR GRAVURES

ENGLISH
WOMEN AT
WORK IN MUNI-
TION FACTORY

A COMMUNITY
POTATO OVEN

ENGLISH
WOMEN IN HAY
PITCHING
CONTEST



Photograph by E. M. Newman

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON

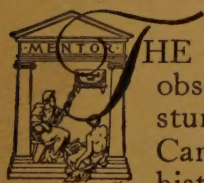
Showing shelter hut in center. Against the National Gallery Building is a huge bulletin reading: "Once again our country is threatened: Are your war bonds helping in the fight?"

MENTOR GRAVURES

WOMEN LEARN-
ING TO REPAIR
HOUSEHOLD
UTENSILS

ENGLISH
SCHOOL CHIL-
DREN MAKING
CONTRIBUTIONS
TO WAR LOAN

BOATING ON
THE THAMES



THE story that I have to tell has to do with conditions as I observed them in England. What England has done, what sturdy Scotland, Wales and Ireland have done—and devoted Canada, Australia and New Zealand—is a matter of glorious history. The magnificent contributions in men, munitions and money poured out lavishly by Great Britain and her colonies for the great world cause will ennoble them in the eyes of future generations.

What I saw in England in the days when her cities and eastern sea-coast towns were under the merciless hail of German bombarding and her people were struggling to face courageously the self-sacrificing demands imposed by war, I tell here.

When I arrived in London I expected to find a city practically deserted, with perhaps a few decrepit old men and women in the streets, and here and there a wounded soldier.

Instead I found a city but little changed from peace times. Streets bustling with activity. Motor-busses and taxicabs mingling with other vehicles and crowding the thoroughfares, just as if no war were going on.

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It is true that some of the large hotels had been taken over by the Government and others had been converted into hospitals, but there was plenty of hotel accommodation left. Like Washington, the world's metropolis was the center of all activity. It was the headquarters of the Army, the Navy, the Air-Board and all the other departments necessary to carry on the war.

Clerks and assistants had been brought from all England to help out the Government, and the result had been an influx of tens of thousands of people, filling every available house and hotel. Instead of a city demoralized because of disorganization in the regular channels of business I found a city reorganized for the greater business, that of war. Everything had been subserviated to the greater necessity, that of making war materials and munitions.

Old England had never been so wide awake. She had changed more in four years than in the previous four hundred years. Someone had twisted the Lion's tail, and her anger, once thoroughly aroused, was not appeased until the safety of the Empire was assured.

England had loaned to her allies and Colonies the enormous sum of eight billion dollars, so in every way her contribution toward winning the war had been stupendous.

England's Splendid Women

We cannot consider England's effort without paying a tribute to her women. It was to the womanhood of the Empire that she owed her ability to take such a prominent part in the winning of the war. Wherever a man could be spared, he was put in the army and a woman took his place.

In the lighter occupations, such as clerking, bookkeeping and similar employment, any number of women were available. It was for hard labor, like that in munition factories, that a real problem confronted the nation. Women volunteered for every



Photograph by E. M. Newman

GUIDES TO SHELTER IN LONDON

A pointing hand and, beneath, a sign directing people to the nearest place of shelter for use during air raids



Photograph by E. M. Newman

LONDON FLOWER VENDOR

War did not prevent the business man from buying his morning buttonhole flower

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branch of industry. They became skilled mechanics, they learned carpentry work and painting. They were employed at all kinds of machines for the making of shells, some of them handling weights of six and seven hundred pounds. Women in England built tanks, they constructed airplanes, they forged steel ingots, in fact they did everything a man could do, and their employers say they prefer them to men. In the various railway depots I found women porters, in the railroad yards they were the car-cleaners, they oiled the engines, did all the washing of the cars; only as engineers

were men employed. Window-washers on London buildings were women. Street-cleaners wore skirts. Women were conductors, they drove motor-trucks, they were chauffeurs, and many were employed as police.

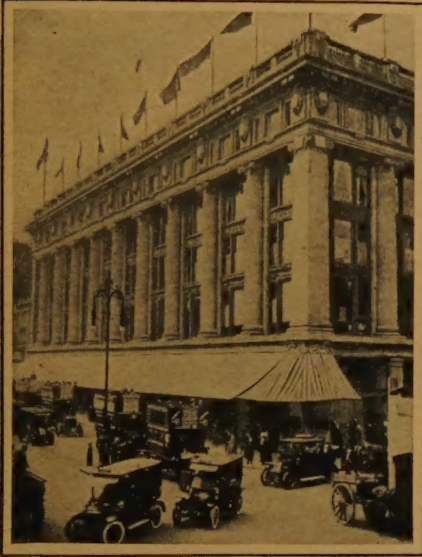
The Land Army of England was composed of more than fifty thousand women, who did every sort of farm work. They milked cows, harnessed horses, plowed and assisted in all the duties of a farmer. To them was due the fact that the normal food supply was greatly increased, and with their aid there was no danger of England's starving.

Train service in England had been greatly curtailed. Many trains had been taken off, and the fares had been materially increased. Travel was discouraged except for the most urgent reasons. All comforts had been reduced to a minimum,

there were very few dining-cars and practically no sleeping-cars. Parlor-cars had all gone for the period of the war.

No country had given of its best manhood more than England. Cambridge and Oxford were almost depleted of students; nearly all were at the front, or had been killed or wounded. Peers, sons of nobility, and men of title, had fallen in great numbers on the battlefields of France.

Hardly a family but had lost one or more members, and yet there was no grumbling, no complaining, only a dogged determination to see it through no matter what the cost. Characteristically, England fought on against all odds; there was no thought



Photograph by E. M. Newman

SELFRIDGE'S, LONDON

This great American Department Store did a big business during war time



Photograph by E. M. Newman

A WOUNDED SIDEWALK ARTIST, LONDON

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of stopping, no sign of fear. Industrially, England had been revolutionized, she was engaged only in the business of war. Thousands of factories had been converted into munition plants. Where merchandise was once made, fuses, balloons, airplanes or war material of some kind were manufactured. The machine shops were all busy turning out huge quantities of shells. Where a few hundred were at first made in a week, later there were tens of thousands. The manufacturing centers were beehives of industry. Every corner of England was engaged in the new industry, that of War.

Conditions in London

London, the mighty metropolis, showed few signs of war other than the number of wounded soldiers in its streets, and the numerous petitioners for war-funds. The Strand, Piccadilly, Fleet Street and Mansion House Square were as thronged with moving humanity as ever. Trafalgar Square remained the hub of the great city. From it radiate some of the best-known thoroughfares. Many of the palatial homes of the rich were filled with suffering men, most of them officers that had been invalided home. The Cecil Hotel, once one of the famous hotels of the city, was the headquarters of the Air-Board. A number of the fashionable and middle-class hotels served the public and most of them were crowded all the time. People from all over Great Britain flocked to London. It was the center of all the activities of the Government, the Army and the Navy.

London was the great clearing-house for all war activities. As the nation's executive and financial center, its streets teemed with life. At night the city was dark, many streets were deserted; it was then one realized most vividly that England was at war.

Theaters started at seven in the evening and closed at ten. Restaurants and cafés closed at nine-thirty. After that hour, all London wended its way home. Taxicabs were to be had, but there were far less



Photograph by E. M. Newman

WOMEN PORTERS IN LONDON

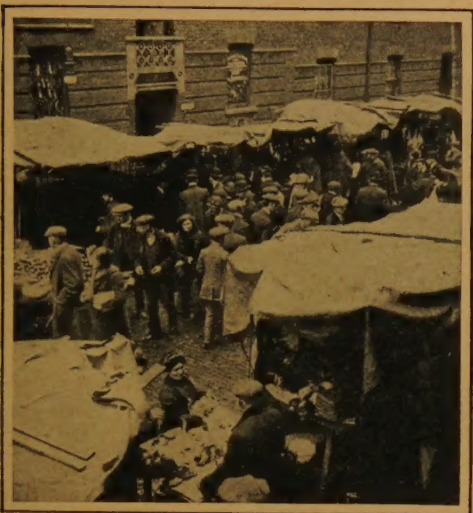


Photograph by E. M. Newman

LONDON FRUIT STAND

War prices: apples, 20 cents each; bananas, 12 cents each

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Photograph by E. M. Newman

SUNDAY MARKET
East End of London

of them than in former times and the fare was nearly double. The hansom-cab had again come into its own and after dark was eagerly sought after by the Londoner that had missed the last "tube."

Restrictions in food were many. No meat could be obtained in a restaurant without a meat card. Every individual was entitled to four coupons per week, each coupon being good for five ounces. Butter was almost impossible to obtain, but with a card a ration of one-half pound of margarine per week was allowed.

Grocers were fined and punished for permitting a customer to have more sugar than was his portion.

Butchers were time and again severely penalized for selling meat without a coupon. Food regulations were strictly enforced.

There was no milk to be had at a hotel, and two slices of war-bread per person was all that was permitted. Long lines might be seen in front of butcher shops and grocery stores, and frequently the sign "sold out for today" appeared before all the would-be purchasers had been served.

Candy almost disappeared from the shops; a limited amount was manufactured, but the dealer sold his supply within a

short time after he opened his doors and during the balance of the day was kept busy turning away anxious buyers, usually children who missed their usual dole of sweets.

Commercially some of the London firms had suffered, while others were doing better than ever before. Naturally the non-essentials and the luxuries were most affected. Department stores did famously.



Photograph by E. M. Newman

A "COSTER" FAMILY ON A HOLIDAY
From the East End of London

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Girls who formerly earned from five to six dollars per week were making from twenty to thirty. Some of these girls who never before went into the better-class stores because they could not afford to buy there, became regular customers.

Many of the well-known establishments obtained a new clientele among the working classes, the *nouveau riche* of London. These people had made more money than they had supposed was in the world and they were spending and enjoying it. The costermonger's wife had become a well-dressed lady, her living conditions had improved and she reveled in the novelty of suddenly acquired wealth. Were it not that supplies were limited, the grocers and butchers would also have enjoyed unheard-of prosperity. The little shopkeeper was better off than ever before; if anyone felt the pinch it was the shopkeeper on aristocratic Bond Street.



Photograph by E. M. Newman

A VILLAGE IN ENGLAND

Under the Eye of the Law

Every one living in England or visiting the country had to carry with him at all times an identity book, which had to be shown on demand. These books were obtained from the police, after one had filled out several long questionnaires. One was asked to give a life history of himself, tell of his doings and goings since he was a child, whether or not he had visited any of the enemy countries since war began, whether or not he

directly or indirectly had had any business dealings with the enemy. He had to make an affidavit that he had or had not any relative in the enemy ranks. After answering all questions, he had to provide the police with several photographs, one for the identity book and several for police use. If he were an American, he had to obtain the signatures of two English householders, who vouched for him, and they were held responsible for his conduct. Failing in this, the American Consul was asked to



Photograph by E. M. Newman

CHILDREN WORKING IN A WAR GARDEN

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Photograph by E. M. Newman

A VILLAGE IN SCOTLAND

guarantee the correctness of his affidavit.

In registering at a hotel, a guest was compelled to answer a long list of questions. He had to tell whence he came, how long he was going to stay, his reason for coming, his nationality, and many other things. This was given to the police; the visitor had to appear at police headquarters the next day after arrival and register, after which his identity book was stamped.

No one was permitted to leave a city without police permission and without having his book stamped. The same thing applied whenever one changed his address, so that traveling in England had its difficulties.

German Air Bombing

The Germans had bombed London from the air time and again in a vain effort to destroy the morale of the English, but from personal experience I know the effect was the reverse of what they had hoped to accomplish. Every raid only intensified the determination of the inhabitants, and from every corner of England came the echo, "Germany must pay!"

One might imagine that these engines of death would terrify the residents, but as a matter of fact, had it not been for the loss of life and the damage to property, the Londoner would seem almost to have relished the excitement of the spectacle. Thousands of the inhabitants gathered on the roofs to watch battles between the raiders and the English fliers, and they were usually rewarded by seeing one or more German planes brought down in flames.

A bomb with six hundred pounds of T.N.T. naturally caused considerable damage when it hit a building. It was so powerful that a seven or eight-story building was often entirely destroyed. One of these bombs tore the upper stories off an entire block of apartment buildings. More than two hundred people were killed or injured in a



Photograph by E. M. Newman

LAND ARMY GIRLS IN WORKING UNIFORMS

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HOW LONDON MET THE WAR ON CHILDREN

A drill for toddling children, who marched to a so-called "smuggler's cave," which was well padded with sandbags

single raid. Some bombs fell in the heart of London, but practically no evidence remains of damage done. If German planes approached the English coast, an alarm was at once given, and fully forty minutes before it was possible for the raiders to reach London, flares, sirens and rockets notified the people to seek cover.



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AN UP-TO-DATE ENGLISH MILKMAN
He uses a motor-tricycle

Shelter Stations

Shelter stations were located in every part of the city. When an "alerte" was sounded, fathers and mothers were seen hurrying along the streets, often carrying a child too young to run quickly to a place of safety. Every tube station was filled to overflowing, its platform alive with struggling humanity, seeking a place where they might remain until the "all clear" sounded.

It was one of the pathetic sights of London to see the platforms of the underground railway covered with

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sleeping babes compelled to inhale the foul odors which filled these places when so many sought shelter. Frequently it was one or two o'clock in the morning before the "all clear" signal was given and the waiting people departed for their homes. Dragged from their beds at perhaps midnight, many of them passed a sleepless night, and the poor children were sent to school half drowsy and nerve-worn.

Outdoor and Home Life

At Richmond, or at any place along the Thames, especially on a Sunday, I found the same crowds of merry-makers that were there before the war. People punted, rode in fast motor-boats or embarked for an outing on large passenger steamers. The scene was gay and festive, visible evidence that the people enjoyed their holidays, undismayed by air raids and the sinister clouds of war.

Welfare organizations were so numerous in London, that not a day passed without a collection of funds for one purpose or another. Everyone contributed, rich and poor alike gave what they could afford. Home life changed materially. The men had gone and most of the married women were left alone or were living with dependent children or with their parents.

It was in the counting-house, the factory and the machine-shop that most of the women might be found. Particularly in Scotland one saw apparently delicate women doing the hardest kind of work. Scotch women were employed to forge huge steel billets, from which shells were made.

In the streets of Edinburgh and Glasgow, I found women running street-cars, operating the motor and collecting fares. They were the chauffeurs, they drove delivery wagons, they were employed on all kinds of trucks. Some were letter-carriers, others served as messenger girls. Any place where Woman might be of



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WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE

The W. R. N. S., popularly called the "Wrens," are shown here delivering orders to a small naval patrol boat



Photograph by E. M. Newman

OILING AND CLEANING ENGINES
English women in railroad work

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service, she was doing her bit. Many a mother, deprived of support, became the real head of the family, providing not only for herself, but for her children.

Home life became more real, more sacred, there was a closer bond, a keener desire that families should be together and help each other. In Scotland I found wee tots working with mother in the garden after they had returned from kindergarten and the mother had returned from work. The self-sacrifice, the bravery, the good cheer of the people under the most difficult conditions was characteristic of Scotland all through the war.

Busy Great Britain

Great Britain has been a beehive of smiling toil. Her sons and daughters have carried on their lives with the same earnest determination that was evident before sons and heads of families went away. Events altered only conditions, not lives.

The spirit of the British was revealed in the attitude of the women factory workers. "They don't mind what they do," exclaimed the superintendent of one of the largest



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SCHOOLBOYS GATHERING HORSE-CHESTNUTS

To be used in the making of explosives and for feeding cattle. Competitions in collecting were carried on among the English schools



Photograph by E. M. Newman

GIRL OF GENTLE BIRTH IN MUNITION FACTORY



Photograph by E. M. Newman

ETON BOYS

Some of England's future manhood

munition works. "Hours? They work ten and a half, or, with overtime, twelve hours a day, seven days a week. The Government insists on a Sunday or two off a month. But the women resent it. 'We're not tired,' they say. And look at them—they're *not* tired! I call for a bit of extra work—they stay and get it done, and pour out of the works singing and laughing. In one factory

ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS



Photograph by E. M. Newman
MESSENGER GIRLS IN LONDON

for nearly a year the women never had a holiday. They wouldn't take one. 'What will our men at the front do if we go holiday-making?' they asked."

If we would gain a clear idea of what Great Britain has lost through the war, let us remember that, in proportion to the population, the United States would not have attained to Britain's sacrifice until over two million and a quarter lives had been offered up; until Americans were paying taxes to the amount of \$8,000,000,000 each year; until an army of 12,000,000 women were em-

ployed in pursuits formerly usurped by men. From London, with a population about equal to that of New York, a million men went into the army and navy. The heart of Britain has bled, has been torn with anguish. Yet her national spirit prevails today as never before.

The bulwark of Great Britain was its sturdy stock, which recognized no such thing as fear, which accommodated itself to conditions no matter what they were. Therefore England and her colonies lived and will live. The Kaiser said, "The English are an obstinate people." If we accept the word "obstinate" in the sense of integrity of purpose and a stern determination "to see the thing through," the Kaiser was right.



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SHELTER AGAINST AIR RAIDS

One of the dug-outs built by the authorities of Edmonton, a suburb of London

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

ENGLAND'S EFFORT. *By M. A. Ward*

BRITAIN IN ARMS. *By J. Destrée*

GREAT BRITAIN AT WAR. *By Jeffrey Farnol*

ECONOMIC EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN GREAT

THE BUSINESS OF WAR. *By I. F. Marcossin*

BRITAIN. *By I. Andrews and M. A. Hobbs*

* * Information concerning the above books may be had on application to the Editor of The Mentor.

THE OPEN LETTER

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING

A homely old adage—and yet not so old as some might suppose. It appears first in Cervantes' "Don Quixote," which means the end of the sixteenth century. But it's old enough to be true—a false adage would not live that long. It is so true, and it has in it such a kernel of

sound sense, that it seems as if there must have been an adage like it even before puddings were made. What thing—instead of a pudding—was there in the olden time, that one had not only to *make* but had "to *make good on*"? If there ever was such a thing, we have never heard of it;

so, we are thankful to the good old pudding for its service as a homely standard by which success can be measured.

★ ★ ★

Every magazine publisher, every book writer, every play producer, is a pudding maker—and their puddings must stand the old-time test. There are perhaps a few fortunates, like Jack Horner, whose puddings are rich in contents and who, with a nimble thumb, promptly pull out a plum. But most of us have to plan and prepare our puddings with careful concern, putting into them the choicest ingredients that we can command, in the fond hope and belief that they are plums. Whether they are really plums or not and whether our pudding is a palatable and profitable one rests with others to say. The proof of the pudding is in the eating; the proof of the book is in the reading; the proof of the play is in the "repeater"; the proof of the magazine is in the renewal subscriber.

★ ★ ★

Good taste whispers that it is not the *quantity* but the *quality* of readers that determines the real value of a book; that it is not the *number* but the *kind* of subscribers that determines the worth of a magazine. A similar comment on our

old adage would be: it is not how *many* eat of the pudding—it may be a highly spiced and enticing affair—but what they *say* of it that determines its worth.

★ ★ ★

The observation is sound and true, but, after all, the old adage has the best of it. No book or magazine can do good if it isn't read. No play, however worthy, can accomplish anything if nobody goes to hear it. And likewise, an educational course that is unsupported benefits no one. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

★ ★ ★

We are now entering the sixth year of The Mentor. We published our

first number in February, five years ago. The Mentor was established for the development of a popular interest in Art, Literature, Music, Science, History, Nature and Travel. We wanted to build up reading courses that would be profitable and popular, that would attract and benefit that great public made up of good people earnestly seeking self-improvement. The Mentor could accomplish nothing unless people read it and liked it. We wanted readers—thousands and thousands of them—and we wanted to keep them always with us as interested readers. Could we accomplish this? The proof of our pudding came at the end of the first year. The great bulk of our readers *renewed*. With each succeeding year the proof grew stronger. Our readers not only liked what they got in The Mentor: they wanted *more* of it. They not only renewed but they ordered back numbers—hundreds of thousands of them in the course of a year. With the renewals came many, many letters—kind, friendly, appreciative, encouraging letters. And the renewals and letters still come, daily.

We cannot enter a sixth year without expressing our heartfelt thanks for all this. It helps.

A. S. Moffat
EDITOR



Press Illustrating Service, Inc.

BACK TO THE PURSUITS OF PEACE
English women converting shell baskets into fruit baskets

ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

The Business of War

ONE

ENGLAND revolutionized and reorganized, met its war problems in a manner that would once have been considered almost impossible. The business of war meant more to the countries comprising the British Isles than to any other nation engaged in the war. With a population less than that of Russia, Germany

or Austria, it was necessary for Great Britain, without the aid of her Colonies, to manufacture war supplies not only for herself, but also for her allies.

Deprived of practically all her coal and iron mines, France would have been helpless had it not been for the aid of England. Not only did Great Britain supply the raw materials for France, but she made shells, cannon, engines and other things without which France might have been endangered.

One million tons of British shipping was turned over to France and five hundred thousand tons to Italy. Forty-five per cent of all French and Italian imports were carried in British ships and nearly all the coal needed by Italy was also supplied by England. This huge burden, added to the needs of Great Britain herself, gave to the people of the British Isles a task which might well have seemed impossible of accomplishment.

Not only did Great Britain meet the burden imposed upon her, but by converting every available factory and machine shop into a munition or war material plant, she so increased her production that not only all her own needs but those of her allies were fully supplied.

It must be borne in mind that seventy per cent of the entire man power of England was under arms. To meet this deficit in labor more than six million women were employed in positions where formerly only men were utilized. The division of labor, the co-operation of the womanhood of Great Britain, was solely responsible for the most remarkable revolution in ordinary commercial affairs that had ever been attempted by the nation.

Mine production had increased enormously, shipbuilding had broken all records, and the transformation of shops where machinery, engines, motors, automobiles and other supplies were made, to munition and war material factories presented a complete revolution of the commercial and industrial activities of the kingdom. A country formerly manufacturing for the world some of its finest cutlery, its best woollens and the countless other necessities for which the British were famous, was given up almost entirely to making destructive implements.

Everything else had been subserviated to the business of war. The making of all non-essentials had either been forbidden or curtailed. No slackers were tolerated; everyone had to be employed and do something to aid in essential war-work.

Such cities as Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Birmingham and other manufacturing centers, hummed with war industry. The wheels that turned the drills that were used, the machines that had been installed were all of a new type. Day and night every shop was working to full capacity, but the product was new, the output of each was wholly different from that of pre-war days.

Before the war, the production of war material in Great Britain was so limited as to be negligible. It became so enormous that few would have thought possible the result attained. Millions and millions of shells, cannon of every caliber, airplanes, tanks, tractors, rifles, machine guns, fuses, powder and a quantity of other material were being manufactured by a nation who, before the war, knew little or nothing of this vital industry.



...SHEPHERD WILL BE KNOWN
...AND BE KNOWN AS A WARRIOR
...THE LEADS AND POWER
...TO THE

ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

The Food Problem

TWO



ONE of the great powers depended so much upon others for its food supply as did England. Most of the food consumed by the people living in the British Isles is brought from other countries. From the United States, Canada and the Argentine comes the wheat. Some of this cereal is also brought from India. From

Australia much of the meat supply is obtained. From Ceylon, the British draw their supplies of tea. Sugar, rice and many other edibles must also be shipped to Great Britain.

The amount of land available for cultivation in the British Isles is limited. Much of it has been in use for so many centuries that its productiveness has been curtailed. The food problem therefore was acute and the Germans, knowing the actual situation, thought they could starve England by a ruthless submarine campaign.

It became necessary for the British to prepare for any eventuality. To meet the possibility of a shortage in food, heroic measures were undertaken. Public parks were cut up into allotments and turned over to the people for cultivation. Large estates were for the first time handed over to the inhabitants of the Islands, the soil to be plowed and food supplies to be grown where only grass and trees had flourished.

Men were taken in great number from the farms to fill the gaps in the army. A shortage would have been inevitable, and this state of affairs was primarily responsible for the formation of a Land Army composed of women. More than fifty thousand women volunteered for farm work. This new army was strongly entrenched. To them was assigned the maintenance of the home supply, which had been enormously increased, instead of being decreased as had been anticipated.

Other measures were taken to insure a

continuous supply of food. Severe and strict regulations were inaugurated in food conservation and consumption. In no other country among the Allies were the food regulations as severe as in Great Britain.

There were not only meatless days, but the amount of meat allotted to each individual was less than in France or Italy. Four coupons per week, each good for five ounces of meat, was all that anyone could obtain. Sugar was almost unobtainable, and saccharine was used to take its place. Candy and its manufacture was practically prohibited. No butter for hotel or restaurant use was permitted, and but one-half pound of margarine per week was the limit.

Milk was so scarce that one rarely obtained enough for coffee or tea. There was a sufficient supply of nourishing food for all, but the needs of the wounded and the men in service were first considered. The civilian had to accommodate himself to conditions, and he did so willingly.

Fish and vegetables were not restricted and were fairly plentiful. The supply of bread, however, was very limited and only two slices per meal were allowed to an individual. There was no white bread to be had and war bread was supplied in accordance with the regulations of the Food Control.

On the whole I would say that less food was to be obtained in England than in the countries of France or Italy, but, even at that, there was never any danger of actual starvation.



ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

Agricultural Conditions

—THREE—



WHILE everyone in England could not become a farmer, it was possible for almost every inhabitant to have a war garden. Lawns were stripped of their adornment and flower-beds and vegetables planted instead. Public parks were cut up into allotments which were cultivated for the production of all kinds of

vegetables and food products. These measures enormously increased the normal supply and changed agricultural conditions materially. Estates of peers were practically handed over to the Government for use as pastures for cattle and sheep. Comforts were subserviated for the more important necessities that war conditions had brought upon the country. The thousands of women comprising the Land Army went out upon the farms and replaced men who had been sent to the front. The concentration of human energy without regard to sex made possible the maintenance of the farms and the cultivation of war gardens. Even the children were taught how to grow vegetables and aid in gardening.

The Ministry of Munitions requiring an enormous quantity of horse chestnuts for use in making high explosives, as well as for feeding cattle, inaugurated a campaign of competitions amongst school boys throughout the country, and the result was an enormous harvest which was invaluable. Titled women lent every possible aid to the Government by inviting influential and well-known organizations to give prizes to women engaged in harvesting, pitching hay, and other competitions in which women could take part, and incidentally help in the harvesting of crops.

Women instructed in farm work became so efficient that practically the entire in-

dustry was in their hands. From the lightest work to the hardest labor performed by farm hands, everything was undertaken and successfully accomplished by the daughters of the British Empire. They groomed the horses, milked the cows, plowed the soil, cultivated the land and harvested the crops. The employment of women for these purposes has brought about a new economic condition which will make itself felt.

The four years' experiment in the use of women for farm work has convinced many of the farmers that farming is no longer a question of sex, but depends solely on the ability to do, and as long as the women are willing to undertake the arduous work upon a farm, there will never be any danger that the people of Great Britain will suffer for food. If we take into consideration the limited population when compared with that of the United States, the restricted territory and the fact that the soil has been worked for many centuries, the results accomplished were remarkable. With the exception of such supplies as cannot be grown in the soil of Great Britain, practically everything needed was provided by the level acres of farm land and the war gardens. The intensive cultivation of the soil by the enormous army of workers brought about an agricultural condition which for productivity exceeded that of any period in the history of Great Britain.



ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

Welfare and Practical Economics

FOUR



WELFARE and relief work was nowhere better organized than in England. There were institutions and organizations representing every department, every form of war relief. Some of the wealthiest and best known women of England gave their homes, their estates, for use by the Government. The Duchess of Marlborough,

the Duchess of Roxborough, Mrs. William Waldorf Astor and other American women not only turned over their homes for hospital purposes but they themselves volunteered for war work and each did her part.

English nobility came forward splendidly and unselfishly. It was a most interesting spectacle—the sight of titled men and women of Great Britain doing the work of servants.

Men of affairs had dropped their business and devoted themselves to the raising of funds for welfare organizations. Not a day passed but collections were made for some worthy institution or some kind of welfare work.

The Government took over some of the largest hotels in London and converted them into hospitals. There were hospitals for every kind of affliction, for those who were blind, for the deaf, the lame, the crippled, for those who had tuberculosis and all the other ailments due to exposure. Surgeons were working night and day. Nurses gave their time regardless of the number of hours they had to work. All were overtaxed, but there was no complaining.

As in France, there were organizations whose duty it was to care for the orphans. They provided homes where possible, and for those children where a private home could not be found, every possible comfort was afforded.

Thousands of Belgian children were cared for in England, an additional burden which had been voluntarily assumed. There were also many refugees, all of whom had been assisted in one way or another.

Relief work took on many forms as it

included the dependents, those who were in want, the needy, those who required food, and, in winter, those who had to have coal. The bread-winner in many families had been taken, and it was a huge task to provide for those that were left.

Vast sums were raised and distributed. Largest of all funds was that known as the "Prince of Wales Fund." This was intended primarily for the families of soldiers, and resulted in giving aid to thousands of needy persons.

Greatest of all the work was that done in the hospitals, where more than two million wounded were treated. Surgical work in particular was astounding in its results. Men torn by shells were literally pieced together. Operations were performed and lives saved where a few years ago such a thing would have been considered folly even to attempt.

There were many new problems for the doctors. Gas patients furnished a hitherto unknown affliction, but it was met and in many cases conquered. Shell-shock was a new form of mental derangement for the physicians to wrestle with. There were fractures and wounds new even to famous surgeons, but all of these problems were solved to such an extent that from seventy-five to eighty per cent of the wounded were able to return to the firing line.

Best of all relief work was the effort to make the indigent self-supporting. Occupations were found for the unemployed no matter what their experience or state of health. Men and women reduced to beggary were employed and beggars could no longer be found.



WOMEN LEARNING HOW TO REPAIR HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS—A PRACTICAL COURSE OF LAST YEAR

ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

Services Rendered by Schools and Colleges

FIVE

EDUCATION in England was not neglected, but its universities became great army camps. The teachers and students were all in uniform and military training and discipline prevailed. It was from the great student body that Great Britain drew most of its officers. Cambridge, Oxford, Rugby, Eton and other

well known universities or schools furnished the greater number of commissioned officers.

The losses in the student bodies of the various schools and universities were great. Not an educational institution but had a long list of casualties. Higher education was continued under changed conditions. While the regular studies were continued as well as conditions would permit, the military necessity was first considered.

There was in Great Britain a shortage of doctors. Most of the medical colleges were practically drained of available men to meet the needs of the Empire. Many of the students were graduated ahead of time to enable them to cross to the battlefields and lend their assistance.

In the grammar and high schools, military training was given to the boys. By the time they grow to manhood they will be trained soldiers. Many of the male teachers enlisted, some were conscripted. Some of the best known professors in England were at the front. Where the men were taken, women in most instances were installed, so that the educational system as a whole might not suffer.

Technical schools had furnished the engineers and builders, they had supplied for the munition factories trained and scientific men, whose knowledge of machinery made possible the enormous product of the nation. To the men of science credit is due for the many inventions, the improved tanks and airplanes, the production of poisonous gases and other death-

dealing agencies necessary to the prosecution of war.

Thousands of women studied cooking. They joined organizations whose object was to help the Army and Navy in its culinary problems. These women made possible the feeding of an enormous army and the greatest navy in the world.

Conservative as the English are, they quickly awakened to the needs and necessities of the hour. They utilized their educational institutions as had no other country. Every man that was schooled, every individual that could do something was enlisted.

The splendid training of English youths, the benefits of higher education in some of the most efficient schools in the world had made itself felt. England profited by her educational institutions, which provided so many able men in the conduct of the war.

New problems have been met by the founding of schools for the training of those who, incapacitated by war, would otherwise have become helpless burdens. Quite remarkable has been the progress made in teaching men that had lost an arm or a hand. They have been taught useful trades, which enable them to gain a livelihood, notwithstanding their afflictions.

Men blinded and otherwise incapacitated for ordinary occupations are learning how best to help themselves and become independent. Vocations where all may earn a living have been afforded these unfortunates, by virtue of the new schools that have been opened since the war.

ENGLISH SCHOOL
CHILDREN MAKING
CONTRIBUTIONS TO
THE WAR LOAN



PHOTOGRAPH BY PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE, INC.

ENGLAND UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

Pleasures and Pastimes

SIX

THE British have always been partial to certain kinds of sports which in the United States have never excited much interest. Cricket is a national game, just as baseball is in America. In pre-war days an important cricket-match would be attended by more than a hundred thousand people. So intense was the interest, that

for the day business was almost suspended, so eager were the people to see the match or obtain news of the score. Legislators, members of the House of Lords, would absent themselves from duty, upon an occasion of this kind.

During the war, cricket was played only by amateurs and aroused no particular interest. All the famous stars of the game were in service and a professional match would not only have been impossible but there would have been no crowd to attend.

What was true of cricket applied also to football, which formerly ranked second, if not equal, to cricket in popularity. Teams formerly came from distant Australia to play the crack teams of England, and the attendance at these games was limited only by the number of seats and standing space at the grounds.

Many of the well known football players were killed, and practically all were in uniform, so that this sport also became but a memory. Golf was played more in Scotland than in any of the other countries of the British Isles. Some of the world's champions came from Scotland, but as a sport it too suffered like the others. Among the Kilties, on the field of battle may be found many well known golf players, who made just as good soldiers as they did players of the healthful game of golf.

In few countries has racing been as popular as in England. It was considered a sport for kings and was patronized by royalty and nobility. Horses were bred

and trained by some of the most famous trainers, but all of this was for the time-being abandoned, as war had put a ban on racing.

Sports were on the whole abolished, but pastimes were as popular as in days of peace. Punting on the Thames attracted as many pleasure seekers as ever. At Henley, Richmond and other favorite retreats there was the same gay throng, minus the young men whose places had been taken by the younger boys and girls.

Rowing and sculling races were also put under a ban. The manly art of self-defense, or boxing, as it is better known, has always been popular in England. Sporting clubs were to be found in nearly every large city. These were patronized by every class of society. Men with titles mingled with men in every walk of life.

Boxing appeals to certain temperaments—furnishes the kind of excitement that some men want. Matches were arranged during the war and fights took place frequently. Boxers like others had joined the colors, and matches were permitted only for war work. All the profits were turned over for the benefit of some welfare organization.

Fox-hunting is the sport of the wealthy. It is the gentleman's pastime. Cross-country runs and fox-hunting were suppressed with many of the other sports. On the whole, while there were pleasures and pastimes, few sports were indulged in during the dark days of war.



BOATING ON THE THAMES—AN OUTDOOR DIVERSION IN WAR TIME AS IN TIME OF PEACE

What Great Britain Gave



Uprose the Lion, that fateful August day, 1914, threw back his head, and, shaking his tawny mane, uttered a roar of defiance. That roar, like England's drum-beat, was heard around the world.

Unmoved by heedless criticism from some that imagined themselves to be masters of military strategy, Great Britain kept armies in Saloniki, Mesopotamia, and Palestine—and the unconditional surrender of Bulgaria, with its immeasurable consequences, proved the worth of that "divine folly." In like manner

Britain never for a single hour relaxed her deadly sea-grip on Germany's throat.

"The Silent Navy"—that is what they who know it have called the British Lion's huge machine for marine warfare. In four years it convoyed more than 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses and mules, 500,000 vehicles, 25,000,000 tons of explosives, and 51,000,000 tons of fuel, including oil, and it kept the highways of the deep open for British ships which have carried 130,000,000 tons of food and other supplies for the use of the Allies and the United States. What could the world have done without the protective arm and supporting hand of The Silent Navy?

What has Britain achieved in aerial warfare? In August, 1914, she had in service 130 aircraft and 900 men. At the close of the war Great Britain maintained the largest air force of all the Allies. In one week—from August 8 to August 15, 1918—the British air forces brought down 339 German machines and dropped 320 tons of explosive bombs on enemy batteries. England's air squadrons were among the leaders even on the French and Italian fronts, in the Balkans, in Persia, Palestine, and Mesopotamia.

So much for what the Lion has done by sea and in air. In August, 1914, "Britain's contemptible little army of 100,000" (so called by the Hun) arrived on the fighting front in France. At the end of the first year of the war 2,000,000 had joined the English colors, and at the close of May, 1916, King George made the announcement that more than 5,000,000 men, all volunteers, had entered the army and navy. Lloyd George was able to state in August of the present year, that the British Empire had raised for army and navy a total of more than 8,500,000 men. Of this grand total India contributed 1,500,000; the British Dominions 1,000,000; Great Britain itself 6,250,000.

As for the fleet, we have the authority of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, for the remarkable statement publicly made by him in New York, that the British navy had lost 230 warships, big and little, and, in addition, 450 auxiliary ships, such as mine-sweepers, and so on. Yet today that fleet is bigger and stronger than ever.

So much for Great Britain's fighting forces. How, one naturally asks, did Great Britain stand the tremendous drain on her money resources, and how did it personally affect the average Briton? The answer may best be made by saying that if the war had cost the United States proportionately as much, according to population, as it cost Great Britain, every American citizen having an income of \$2,400 per year would be paying \$1,000 of it to the Government in taxes alone; this not including the heavy percentage he would take out of the remaining \$1,400 for Liberty bonds and other loans and subscriptions.

That tells something of the sacrifice, economy and careful thrift with which the British people have lived during four years of warfare. And they have done it gladly—without a whimper or a note of complaint; for they realized that their all was at stake in the colossal conflict.

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